

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA FE. Alarming Indian Depredations—Americans Murdered—Fort Bent Burnt—The Command Supposed Massacred—Great Political Excitement, &c.

Mr. James Brown, the Government Freight Agent, arrived here last from Santa Fe. He was 20 days on the way.

He reports trade at Santa Fe generally dull particularly in dry goods, though groceries were in good demand.

Two Americans were murdered by the Apache Indians, at Los Vegas, on the 5th September. The Indians stole twenty Government horses at the same time.

When about two hundred miles this side of Santa Fe, Mr. Brown was attacked by a party of 100 Arapahoes, who robbed him of everything. The next day they gave him back some mules and left him to pursue his journey.

On the way Mr. Brown met a party of California emigrants, who supplied him with provisions and other necessary articles.

Col Alexander was in command at Santa Fe when Mr. B. left.

Col. Washington, at the head of all the available force, had gone in pursuit of a large body of hostile Indians.

Major Beel still continued stationed at Taos.

Major Stein recently had a skirmish with the Indians and was wounded.

A band of Cheyenne Indians, a short time since, surrounded and burnt Bent's Fort. Wm. Bent, and several men who were in charge of the fort are supposed to have been massacred by the Indians, as nothing has since been heard of them.

Mr. B. passed several California traders, who had suffered more or less from the depredations of the Indians.

At Walnut Creek he met Col. Monroe, in command of 250 dragoons and infantry, en route for Santa Fe.

The Indians were every where evincing hostile demonstrations and becoming quite troublesome.

Grass was plenty on the plains, and the teams appeared to be getting along well.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Santa Fe, in consequence of an attempt being made to get up a convention to form a State government.

The London Athenaeum indulges in a bit of pleasantry over the ubiquitous qualities of the Universal Yankee nation—

"No land is too far—no nook is too dark for their researches. If a taste for copper should lead you to the bottom of a Cornish mine, there will be found one of the sovereigns of the great Republic: should a cool morning tempt you to the top of the grand Pyramid, there you will find cousin Jonathan astride the apex: the oasis of Siwah, the Dead Sea, the Chilian mountains, Boloohistan Timbuctoo, all know his visits and have heard of the glory of his native cities—Should the north-west passage ever be discovered, a Yankee will probably be found there settled on a stranded iceberg; and some fine day we expect to hear that M. d'Abbadie has come upon a camp of Yankee-Arabs picnicking at the sources of the Nile. The adventures, energies, and powers of our cousin-german grow quite alarming.

"Roughland Ready" has extinguished Buonaparte: the march of Col. Doniphan into New Mexico has put down the Retreat of the Ten Thousand; "Mardi" has for ever eclipsed Marco Polo. Lieut. Wilkes has put down—but we must take breath. Time and space fail us before such an enumeration—An American has said of his countrymen, that the genuine Yankee would not be able to repose in Heaven itself if he could travel farther westward. He must go ahead. Prophecy looks forward to the time when the Valley of the Mississippi shall overflow with this restless population, and Europe be subject to a new migration. What do I consider the boundaries of my country, sir?" exclaimed a Kentuckian. "Why, sir, on the east we are bounded by the rising sun—on the north by the aurora-borealis—on the west by the procession of the equinox— and on the south by the day of judgement!"

MEN WITH TAILS.

Col. Daconet, distinguished for his African explorations, has been commissioned by the French government for a five years exploration in the interior of that country. He asserts that there is a race of the Gihlanes inhabiting the interior of Africa and renowned among the neighboring tribes as cannibals, or having a tail-like appendage, formed by the elongation of the vertebral column, and that they are the last link in the human race. Lord Monboddo's theory that man was originally a monkey, and wore his tail off by sitting upon cane-bottom chairs, or something like this, is about to be realized, if the French Colonel's story is to be relied upon. He says he saw one of these caudated persons, and made a drawing of him. Alexander Dumas, the multi-talented writer, being asked "who was his father?" replied, "he was a merchant of Martinique." "Who was your grandfather?" "Who was your grandfather?" "Who was your grandfather?" "He, sir, was an ape. My pedigree began where yours ended." He probably referred to the newly discovered Gihlanes as his original progenitors.

THE MOSQUITO DIFFICULTY. The National Intelligence makes the following authoritative announcement: A statement is going the rounds of the opposition press that an angry correspondence has arisen between this government and the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Crampton, about the British claim to the Mosquito coast. The whole story is a sheer invention. In this respect it is very like another ridiculous story circulated by the press, that the Secretary of State had advised that Madame Pousin should not be received at the President's and that Mr. Pousin resented it by insulting the government. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no foundation whatever for such a statement, or for any part of it. There were no unkind feelings between Mr. Pousin and any member of the Cabinet. The sole cause of our government taking offence is to be found in the correspondence of Mr. Pousin alone.



THE AMERICAN SUNBURY.

SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: JOHN A. GAMBLE, Of Lyscoming County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY: JOHN B. PACKER, of Sunbury.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER: JOHN P. PURSEL, of Sunbury.

FOR COMMISSIONER: WILLIAM WILSON, of Lewis township.

FOR TREASURER: GEORGE B. YOUNGMAN, of Sunbury.

FOR AUDITOR: WILLIAM L. COOK, of Northumberland.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Business Notices.

GODFREY LADY'S BOOK, AND THE AMERICAN.—Those of our readers who would like to subscribe for this elegant monthly periodical, can now do so at a very small cost. The Lady's Book is published at \$3 per annum, but as an inducement, which we are enabled to hold out by means of an arrangement with the publishers, we will furnish the Lady's Book and the Sunbury American, one year for \$3.50 cash in advance, to those who may wish to subscribe.

The editor is absent.

On our first page will be found an interesting narrative of a number of Americans who were released from a long and cruel imprisonment in Japan, upon the demand of Capt. Glynn, of the American Sloop-of-War, Preble.

The law in regard to voting the single ticket, has caused some trouble to the printers and to others. The law, however, does not require voters to vote the single ticket. Separate tickets can be voted as heretofore, when persons prefer it.

POOR HOUSE.

We have heard but little said in regard to the vote on the Poor House question.—Yet it is an important question, though but little understood.

In some of the neighboring counties of Dauphin it is said that no poor tax is levied, and that the profits of the Poor House more than pay the expenses. This is also the case with Lancaster and other counties. This of course will depend much on the location. If the Poor House is located in a neighborhood, where vegetables and garden truck can be readily sold, it will be almost certain to yield a good revenue, if properly conducted, as that kind of labor and business, seems to be admirably adapted to the inmates of such an institution. In view of these facts we have heard the upper end of Shamokin Island, between this place and Northumberland, suggested as an excellent location. Both towns might be supplied with many things raised and made at the Poor House, and any quantity might be disposed of along the line of canal. If such an institution would exempt us from further taxation, and add to the comforts of the poor, we can see no reason why we should not establish one in this county.—This county has nothing to do with Union county in this matter. Each county will have its own.

RAIN.—After a long drouth of three months duration we have been blessed with a glorious rain, which commenced on Sunday night last, and continued with various intermissions for three or four days. The mills are again at work and the canal is now in fine navigable order.

The Northumberland Bridge, which has been undergoing some repairs, during the past two weeks, is again in passable order. Several of the arches had been sprung and out of line, in consequence of not having been properly put together. These have been keyed up and put in place by means of false works and wedges.

The discourse on the death of the late Rev. Wm. R. Smith, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Sheddin, on Sunday last, in the Presbyterian Church, was an eloquent and beautiful production. Mr. Sheddin was a warm and intimate friend of Mr. Smith, and knew how to appreciate his many virtues and excellent character.

Our readers will be rejoiced to hear that Kosuth and his companions are safe in Turkey. The Emperor of Russia, through his Ambassadors at the Porte, demanded their extradition; which was promptly refused by the Sultan. The English Ambassador has given them passports for England.

The democrats held a large meeting at Aaronsburg, Centre County, a few days since. Hon. Wm. F. Packer was present and addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed confirming the nomination of Mr. Packer as Senator.

VANCOURT'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—We have received the October number of this detector. It is well arranged and one of the best published in this country.

SALE OF THE WILLIAMSPORT AND ELMIRA RAILROAD.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Tuesday last says:

"Yesterday, at noon, a sequestrator, under a special act of the Legislature, sold, at the Exchange, in this city, the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, in Lyscoming county, in this State, valued at \$700,000, to Archibald Robertson, for \$1000! Should the purchaser fail to complete the road, so as to connect with the New York and Erie Railroad within five years, the stockholders resume the franchise of the Corporation, by paying back the amount expended by the purchaser. It is, further, one of the conditions of the act under which the road is sold, that none of its materials shall be removed, nor the line of the road used for any other purpose than a railroad. Twenty-five miles of the road, from Williamsport to Ralston, are finished, and locomotives are running on it daily.—The sale was ordered on the complaint of creditors, representing more than three fourths of the stock, declaring that the annual receipts are insufficient to defray expenses, keep the road in repair and pay interest on the debts due by the Company.

A VERY DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

We were shown this morning a counterfeit half eagle, so skillfully made as to render it necessary for all to be on their guard. It was taken at one of our banks, where it escaped detection, and was paid out. Subsequently it was received at the Custom House, and was only detected by its trial upon the delicate scales of pure gold, and the impressions are in every respect perfect imitations of the genuine. Upon breaking it open, however, it was ascertained that the gold was only about the thickness of ordinary writing paper, the inner part being of zinc, lead or some other base metal. The difference in the weight of this and the genuine half eagle is scarcely appreciable upon ordinary scales, and the external appearance is so exactly like those issued from the Mint as to prevent the detection of the counterfeit by an ocular examination. Let all be on their guard against it.—Bulletin.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE—TWO PERSONS, TWELVE HORSES AND 200 COWS BURNED.

Last night between 11 and 12 o'clock, fire was discovered in Mr. Johnson's extensive cow stable, situated on the corner of Fifteenth street and Tenth avenue, and extending into Sixteenth street. The conflagration spread with such rapidity that all hope of saving any part of the stables was soon abandoned, and it required the utmost exertions of the firemen to prevent the entire destruction of an adjoining distillery, when in all probability it would have spread to a still wider and more destructive extent. There were in the stables about four hundred cows, the property of various milkmen who supply the city, feeding their cows upon the refuse of the adjoining distillery. Of these it is supposed that about two hundred, or one half, perished in the flames. Of course they were fastened up to their stalls, and the wonder is that so many were rescued. Twelve horses also perished in the flames. A man and a woman also became victims to the devouring element. James Kizan, residing in Factory street, having some cows in the stables, attempted to rescue them, and was suffocated and burned to death in the attempt. A woman named Gayland, residing in a shanty in the rear of the stables, was also burned to death. She had been married only four or five weeks.—N. Y. Advertiser, Saturday.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN OREGON.

The pretty little town of Oswego, near the Southern boundary line of New York, on the Susquehanna River, has been visited with a fire which greatly exceeded in its scope and damages the brief report by telegraph. The fire originated in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Front st., about 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, and raged until 11 o'clock. Most of the business part of the town is destroyed, including the Town Hall, County Clerk's Office, three printing offices, the Oswego Hotel, the fine bridge over the Susquehanna, nearly all the buildings on Main street, many on Lake street, &c., numbering altogether some 80 buildings. The loss is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars which is only partially covered by insurance. The amount of insurance in New York city is said to be not over \$10,000.

ANOTHER HINCHMAN CASE.

The Pennsylvania publishes the following singular case, which is the first we have heard of the matter:—"We have just been informed that there is another case now in progress of investigation before a court of inquiry in this city, that will not only rival the notorious Hinchman case, but reflect great disgrace in the end on the prosecuting party, as all their charges are said to be promptly and sustained by religious prejudice, as well as the other motives common in such cases, viz:—avarice and pride. It appears that a gentleman (Warden Creson, Esq.) recently returned from a residence in the East, at Jerusalem, and there became convinced that Judaism was the true religion, and consequently became a Jew. He was appointed our consul there, but did not act as such, as by some foul play his commission papers were detained from him by those he entrusted to receive them from Government to send to him. On his return, the disgrace of his change of faith was so keenly felt, that together with a desire, probably of handling his property freely, prompted the prosecuting party to institute a charge of larceny against him; and he, being a warm devotee to religion is not too well qualified to maintain his ground against those who have wealth and influence to obtain a judgment in their favor. As these proceedings are, for policy sake, kept secret from the public view, we forbear now to enter more fully into the particulars, but we may probably before long By the Constitution of the United States, an American citizen is guaranteed his civil and religious liberties and we trust that those who are dark-minded enough to deprive a man of them, from such motives, may meet the just indignation of the American people."

THE CROWNING IN HAYTI.

A gentleman, who was present at the crowning scene in Hayti, of "Faustin the First," states that the "glittering jewels," spoken of in some letters were all false, and were actually borrowed for the occasion from a merchant of Port au Prince.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Gold—Health of the Emigrants—Troubles anticipated between the Americans and Spaniards.

The New York Tribune, of yesterday, publishes news from California, 16 days later, by the steamer Panama, received through Mazatlan, Mexico, and by the steamship Seven, at Mobile. It does not add much to the amount of information previously received, but is satisfactory in showing that the yield of gold was steady, and though there was, as a matter of course, much disappointment among individuals, the general result satisfactory. It is estimated that the average product of all the mines together, thus far, since the beginning of the season, has been \$2,000,000 per month, and there was thought to be no doubt of its continuance at the same rate of abundance. No change is quoted in the prices either of gold or merchandise.

THE HEALTH OF THE POPULATION.

The health of the population, both at the mines and elsewhere, is generally good, and neither cholera nor any other serious malady is reported as having made its appearance. The jealous, unfriendly feeling which has so long been in existence between the Americans and South Americans of Spanish origin has at last approached a crisis, and by the next arrival we may expect to hear of a grave collision, at least if the party warned of display anything like a manly spirit. The Americans have determined that the Mexicans and Chilians who are at the mines, shall no longer enjoy the privilege of digging out the riches of the earth, and have taken deliberate measures accordingly. All companies of these nations who have come organized to work for the season, with the intention returning to spend the winter and wet season at home, have been informed that their presence will no longer be tolerated, and have received positive orders to leave the gold region and not return.

THE ORDER TO EVACUATE.

The order to evacuate allows a fixed time, sufficient for the retiring parties to make all necessary preparations. The Americans seem, from our information, to have proceeded very calmly about it, and up to the 18th no disturbances whatever had taken place; they were waiting for the expiration of the allotted period, after which, should the rejected adventurers refuse to leave, they would set about making them. When that moment arrives, there is in the nature of the case, danger of fighting and bloodshed. Politics seem to be much more quiet thro' the Territory than at the last dates, when the bustle of the elections had not yet ended and the excitement of parties was still fresh. Now it is comparatively stagnant.

FROM CHILIHUAHA.

More Indian Murders—American Bravery—Cholera, &c.

By an arrival from Chihuahua to August 21 we learn that the Indians in that part of the country are daily becoming more hostile towards the whites.

During the two weeks preceding the 23d of August, upwards of fifty Mexicans and several Americans had been killed by hostile Indians near Chihuahua.

In the middle of July, Mr. Vaughan, an American trader, was murdered by a party of Apache Indians, near Sacramento. Six daring Americans immediately started in pursuit of the murderers, and succeeded in securing Mr. Vaughan's scalp and property. The Indians, who numbered about thirty, fled.

Jones, the Apache Chief, offers a premium of ten horses for the scalp of each Mexican officer that are brought to him.

The Arrikura Indians, a very savage tribe, on the Missouri river, have joined the Apaches.

Col. Washington and his force were, at last destroyed, in pursuit of them.

The cholera was raging with a terrible effect in Durango and other parts of New Mexico.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES ON THE TEXAN FRONTIERS.

New Orleans, Sept. 30. By an arrival from Corpus Christi, we learn that a report was current that the Comanche Indians had held a Council of war, and concluded to commence hostilities upon the Texas frontier settlements.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. TWIGGS AND BILLY BOWLEGS, &c.

The steamer Monmouth arrived at New Orleans on the 29th September, bringing dates from Tampa Bay to the 23d, General Twigg had an interview with Billy Bowlegs, the Seminole Chief, which resulted in the latter promising to deliver the offending Indians to the authorities at Charlotte's Harbor on the 10th of October.

A COLORED POSTMASTER IN VIRGINIA.

The Postmaster General, on the representations of some person at Farnham, Richmond county, Va., was led to appoint "Mr. Spencer Marden" Postmaster at that place, who, it turns out, is a free man of color. Upon being advised of the fact, the Postmaster General abolished the office.

THE OPINION IS CONFIDENTLY EXPRESSED BY THOSE WHO ARE BEST INFORMED ON THE SUBJECT, THAT THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL WILL BE FINISHED BY THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.

SLAVE KILLED.—Simeon Southon was brought up in Hanover county, (Va.) Court, on the 25th ult., for killing his slave on the 1st ult.

RELEASE OF DR. ACHILLI.—The French government it is said, have sent to Rome an imperative order for the release of the famous Dr. Achilli, who was thrown into the dungeons of the Inquisition at Rome, on the restoration of the cardinals to power. The single offence of this learned doctor is that he was a Protestant and a proselytizer. In all the late disturbances he took no political part, and he refused office under the Directory. He was simply a Protestant, occupying himself in distributing Bibles and discoursing on theology.

PASTORAL RESIGNATION.—The Rev. E. Neville, of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, has resigned the rectorship of that church, having accepted a call at New Orleans.

REMAINS OF WHITEFIELD.

The Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Newark, writes to the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, that it has been well known "that one of the principal bones of Whitefield's right arm has been missing from among the remains of that eminent saint, deposited in the vault under the pulpit of the Newburyport Presbyterian Church." The bone was in possession of a person in London. Mr. Stearns states further, that he recently received a package containing the stolen relic, with a letter, from which an extract is given below, with Mr. Stearns' remarks thereupon: "Some years ago a brother clergyman was requested to obtain an original letter of the dear and honored Whitefield, for me, which he thought he could easily do. He failed, however, in the attempt; but to my great surprise and mortification, sent me what he called a precious relic of the holy man of God—one of his bones!—and precious it is; but it was of too sacred a nature to expose to the public eye, and I have preserved it, hoping to restore it to its proper place, with my own hands. This I must now entrust to you, and I shall be happy to learn from you that it has been done."

The trust committed to me, I am happy to say, has been discharged. The venerable relic was conveyed to the vault where its kindred remains lie, and in the presence of the Session of the church and the parish committee, restored to its place yesterday. "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." As it seems not proper that names should be mentioned in this matter, I would only beg leave to add, that the gentleman by whom the restoration has been made, is known by reputation to me and others in this community, and the worth of his character is a sufficient guaranty that the transaction is genuine and the motives which have influenced his course honorable and sincere.

JONATHAN F. STEARNS. Newburyport, Sept. 28, 1849.

THE MORMON CITY OF THE SALT LAKE.

MORMON CITY, GREAT SALT LAKE, } July 22, 1849.

I shall never forget the first sight of this valley. It shall ever remain on my mind as the most beautiful spectacle I ever beheld. The Great Salt Lake lies towards the North. The Utah Lake lies sixty miles to the South. The valley is watered by the Jordan, Weber and Bear rivers, with several creeks. The whole valley is surrounded by snow capped mountains, forming a complete basin.—The land is very rich, producing wheat and corn in abundance, but there is no wood for 15 miles.—The whole valley is occupied by the Mormons, who build their houses entirely of sun dried bricks. Their city occupies more ground than Pittsburg, but each man has a large piece of ground around his dwelling. The bridges are all good, the streets and roads wide, and the fence very regular.—There are about ten thousand Mormons here.—They say that they will welcome to their Society any good citizen, no matter what his religion may be. Their motto is, "do right."

They are building a church steeple, which is already one story high, and will be a fine building. They assemble every Sunday morning under a large shed. The Society is governed by a President, the twelve, and the seventy. The President and the twelve occupy the pulpit, and do all the preaching. I went this morning, when the bell rang to church, where I saw a large assemblage, some dressed quite fashionably, and all clean and neat. A brass band first played a lively tune, and then the clerk rose and read several notices.

One man had lost a pocket book—another had his garden destroyed by cattle breaking into it. He then read off the names of persons to whom letters in the post office were addressed, and several other items of that kind. He then announced that on next Tuesday, they would have an anniversary feast, as it was the day of the month on which they arrived their present snug quarters. He stated that the city would be roused early in the morning by the firing of cannon, and the music of the brass band. A procession would march out of town, and at two o'clock dinner would be served. The emigrants were all invited to attend.

The dinner table will accommodate several thousand people—speeches will be delivered—toasts drunk, and the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States read. In the evening there will be a ball. The order of the procession is as follows:—First, the President; then the Twelve; next the Seventy Three; then the twenty-four Bishops; then the grey haired Fathers; next twenty-four young girls singing hymns, and with flags in their hands; twenty-four young men with a sword in one hand, and the Declaration of Independence in the other. The citizens and emigrants come next, followed by the military with music and artillery.

This will be a great day with them, and you may be assured that I will do ample justice to the good dinner which will then be served up. I will also have a dance with a Mormon girl, merely for the novelty of the thing.

They are very strict in the administration of justice. One of their number stole a pair of boots from an emigrant. He was sentenced to pay four times their value, fined \$50, and was compelled to work fifty days on the public roads. One of the men was sentenced to death for borrowing some property from a neighbor and selling it; but finally, owing to the intercession of his family, his sentence was commuted to banishment.—When they first arrived, they were very much troubled by some Indians, who killed their cattle and stole from them. They sent to remunerate with them, and the Indians replied that their President was an old woman, and they would not mind him. They then sent out a company of soldiers, and killed a few of them, since which time they have not been again annoyed.—Corresp. Pittsburg Gazette.

LINES ON LINES.—A modern poet gives this axiom:—

Curved is the line of Beauty, Straight is the line of Duty; Walk by the last, and thou wilt see The other ever follow thee.

All Sorts of Items.

LOSS OF A CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT SHIP.

The French ship Roland was totally lost on Criston Island, at Mazatlan, on the 26th of August. She had on board a large number of passengers, principally Americans, bound for California, a number of whom were drowned, and those who survived were left entirely destitute, having lost everything.

WHAT ENTERPRISE WILL DO.—It is with in the recollection of many persons living in England, that the father of the late Mr. Denison, of one of the London banking firms, who recently died worth more than twelve millions of dollars, used to carry home his rumpsteak in a cabbage leaf for his dinner.

FIRE AND BIRDS.—During the fire at Williamsburg, N. Y., on Friday night, about 800 canary birds were let loose from an aviary that was burned. They seemed fascinated by the flames and hovered about them, many falling in at last and perishing.

MR. CALHOUN, IT IS RUMORED, ON THE STATEMENTS IN A PRIVATE LETTER RECEIVED IN THIS CITY, IS ABOUT TO RESIGN AT AN EARLY DAY HIS SEAT IN THE U. S. SENATE.

The cause of this step is not stated.

A BREMEN JOURNAL CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENT: "A young gentleman upon the point of getting married, is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from such a step. Address," &c.

A LETTER TIMELY WRITTEN IS A RIVET TO THE CHAIN OF AFFECTION; AND A LETTER UNTIMELY DELAYED, IS A RUST TO THE SOLDIER.

WHAT does your husband deal in, Madam? "He deals cards, chiefly, sir."

GREAT MEN LOSE SOMEWHAT OF THEIR GREATNESS BY BEING NEAR US; ORDINARY MEN GAIN MUCH.

HENRY O'REILLY, the indefatigable telegraph man, has put up within three years five thousand miles of telegraph wires.—He'll "put a girle round about the earth" in a short time.

COSTLY HORSE.—We learn from the Albany Atlas that M. McArdele, of that place, has sold his famous trotting horse Mac, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, for \$4,000.

The last wire cable of the bridge at Wheeling, Va., was stretched across the Ohio River, on Saturday last. The bridge will be ready for the regular uninterrupted passage of wagons in about six weeks.

Never make a friend of a coward; his heart is a dung-hill, while suspicion is the only cock that ever crows on it. Where you to save him from drowning, he would swear it was only out of kindness to the sheriff.

Some of the cat-fish which are caught at the mouth of the Kentucky River, weigh 150 pounds.

Small pox has commenced its work of death in Cincinnati.

AT NORTH SMELLS there has been a recent extraction from a woman's shoulder, a nodule, which fifteen years ago entered one of her fingers.

GONE A "DUCKING"—That is what they say of a fellow in Arkansas who goes to "sit up" with a young woman.

A man insulted a woman in a Cincinnati market lately, whereupon she lamed him with a leg of mutton, and made him run for his life. He must have felt rather sheepish throughout the occurrence.

J. NEWLAND MAFITT is about to become pastor of a church in New Orleans.

WHEN are the boots like blossoms! When they are on the tree.

It is reported that a small mosque is to be built in Paris, for the use of such residents as profess the Mohammedan faith.

A MILLERITE has been trying to prove to the Albany people that the end of all things will take place in 1850.

DURING the three days of the State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y., it is said that twenty thousand dollars were taken at Rust's Hotel.

THERE were 319 deaths in the city of New York during the past week. From cholera, 11; consumption, 27; diarrhoea, 18; and dysentery, 45.

At the present rate of increase, the population of the United States, in the year 1900, will be 101,481,755 persons.

MESSERS. ALEXANDER GREER and Co., of Covington, Ky., are building upwards of five hundred houses to ship to California. The houses are to be constructed on a large scale.

A POLITICAL EDITOR talks about the camp fires of his party burning brightly. Whereupon another editor reports that campfire won't save them, and recommends chloride of lime.

A MILL having been carried by a flood some miles from its original position, some millopathic poet wrote on it, in large letters of chalk—

"This mill went by water, A good deal farther than it ought!"

BIG "TATER."—Dr. G. C. Beeks showed us yesterday a sweet potato, raised in his garden, measuring three feet two inches in length, and from one-half to two and a half inches in circumference.—Connersville (Ind.) Whiteseater Valley.

THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD was opened on the 1st of this month.

THE LUTHERAN SYNOD of East Pennsylvania, held its annual session in the English Lutheran Church of Reading, during the fore part of last week. About twenty or thirty clergymen were in attendance.

"Father," said a sporting youth to his reverend parent, "they say trout will bite now."

"Well, well," was the consoling reply, "mind your work," and then you'll be sure they don't bite you."

Why is a blade of grass like a note of hand? Because it is matured by falling dew.

FORGIVENESS.

How beautifully falls From human lips that blessed word—forgive!

Forgiveness—'tis the attribute of God— The sound which openeth heaven: renews again

On earth lost Eden's faded bloom, and flings Hope's halcyon halo o'er the waste of life. Thrice happy he whose heart has been so schooled

In the meek lesson of humanity That he can give it utterance. It imparts Celestial grandeur to the human soul, And maketh man an angel.

COMMUNICATIONS.

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